# After Action Report

## SALMON CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT

## NAVRADSTA (T) JIM CREEK
## ARLINGTON, WASHINGTON

**Report Date: 12 Oct 1999**

**Presented to:**

**Washington State Department of Ecology**
**Resource Damage Assessment Committee**

**Presented by:**

**Navy Region Northwest**

SALMON CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT

NAVRADSTA (T) JIM CREEK
ARLINGTON, WASHINGTON

**I. Background:** The spill mitigation project was located at a naval radio transmitter facility located within the Jim Creek watershed. The site is located approximately 20 east of the town of Arlington. Jim Creek is a sub-watershed of the South Fork Stillaguamish River, which supports salmonid populations of coho, pink, chinook, and chum salmon along with steelhead. The goal of the project was to provide adequate streamflow into the rearing pools, reduction of stream clogging vegetation, and functioning pool/gravel development structures.

**II. Proposed Work:** This composite project entailed the use of hand labor to maintain two previously constructed habitat restoration projects. These projects focused on enhancing juvenile coho salmon rearing and increasing spawning gravel availability for coho adults. The maintenance efforts entailed removal of over-grown vegetation, reconstruction of rearing pool entrance structures, reconstruction of pool shelter structure, and pool development weirs.

**III. Work Accomplished:** From 26 through 30 July, 1999, members of the USS Lincoln crew along with natural resource technical staff from EFANW and NRS (T) Jim Creek implemented the habitat enhancement project. The goals of completing the mitigation project, as well as educating the area personnel in the importance of good environment stewardship, were accomplished.

**IV. Results:** All elements of the proposed project were successfully accomplished. Approximately 1,800 lineal feet of stream were involved in the enhancement effort. Seven rearing pools for juvenile coho salmon were cleared of vegetation blocking access. Existing flow deflectors received maintenance to ensure adequate streamflow into the rearing pools. Over three hundred (300) willow whips were transplanted along the streambanks in order to develop thermal cover during summer and winter temperature extremes. Instream pool and spawning gravel development structures received maintenance or upgrades as needed. A photo record of typical improvement elements is attached.